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**TESTIMONY RE: TESTIMONY RE: Raised House Bill No. 5305 AN ACT CONCERNING CADMIUM
IN CHILDREN'S JEWELRY**

Public Health Committee

March 6, 2014

Good Afternoon, Senator Gerrantana, Representative Johnson and esteemed members of the Public Health Committee.

I want to thank-you for the opportunity to provide testimony on behalf of the Connecticut Nurses' Association (CNA), as a founding partner of the Coalition for a Safe and Healthy Connecticut. I am Mary Jane Williams Ph.D., RN current chairperson of Government Relations Committee for the Connecticut Nurses Association and professor emeritus from Central Connecticut State University. I am also a founding member of the National Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments and currently serve on the Steering Committee.

I speak in strong opposition to: Raised House Bill No. 5305 AN ACT CONCERNING CADMIUM IN
CHILDREN'S JEWELRY

We don't know what the triggers are to the incidence of disease onset. However, we are beginning to develop a strong body of scientific knowledge that establishes cause and effect, until we have multiple well-grounded research studies, we need to apply the Precautionary Principle. The Precautionary Principle asks "When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically."

In this context the proponent of the activity, rather than the public, should bear the burden of the proof. The process of applying the precautionary principle must be open, informed and democratic and must include potentially affected parties. It must involve an examination of a full range of alternatives, including no action." (Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle, Jan. 1998).

We Know 1) Cadmium is a heavy metal, used in many products and has replaced lead in many children's products. Cadmium is a probable carcinogen. 2) Cadmium bio-accumulates in the body and in the environment. 3) Cadmium exposure is linked to respiratory problems, lung cancer, gastrointestinal disorders, kidney and liver problems and cardiovascular problems. If ingested, it can cause abdominal pain, cramps, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. 4) Cadmium has a long half-life and is a cumulative toxin so children's exposure is a particular concern. "After reviewing the literature, Kjellström and Nordberg (1985) developed a range of half-times from their kinetic model of between 6 and 38 years for the human kidney and between 4 and 19 years for the human liver. These high values indicate the persistence of cadmium in the body and the importance of minimizing exposures in children to prevent long-term accumulation and toxicity. " (ATSDR Toxicological Profile of Cadmium)

The literature and research demonstrate the toxic effect of cadmium. Therefore If we have the research and know the outcome of cadmium exposure WHY would we change the current law, lower the standards for Cadmium levels as legislated in 2010 and put our children at unnecessary risk?

Cadmium is extremely dangerous and may be lethal to children. As elected officials charged with protecting the public we serve we must always strive to protect our children, therefore lowering the current standards and possibly increasing the risk to children is unacceptable for the children of Connecticut, our most valuable asset. I strongly urge the committee to oppose Raised House Bill No. 5305 AN ACT CONCERNING CADMIUM IN CHILDREN'S JEWELRY

Thank you

Mary Jane M. Williams PhD., RN

